

2

Made in America 19

T H E
H O N O R
O F T H E
UNIVERSITY of OXFORD defended,
A G A I N S T T H E
Illiberal Aspersions of E—d B—e, Esq;
W I T H
PERTINENT OBSERVATIONS
O N T H E P R E S E N T
R E B E L L I O N i n A M E R I C A.

Translated from the Original Latin of E. B—, D. D.

K

“ Oh, while along the stream of time thy name
“ Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame;
“ Say, shall my little bark attendant fail,
“ Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale?”

POPE.

L O N D O N:

Printed for GEO. KEARSLEY, No. 46, in Fleet-Street; and Sold by
J. and J. FLETCHER, at Oxford.

after 26 Oct. 1775

1776

THE
LONDON
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

TERMINAL OBSERVATIONS



REBELLION IN AMERICA

Translated from the Original Latin by J. D. D.

OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
AND
THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

LONDON
Printed by J. D. D.
in the Year 1788

Advertisement.

THE Public has heard or read the illiberal aspersions of Mr. B—— on this University. They were not whispered in secret, in darkness at the midnight hour; but openly declared in the face of day, in the Parliament-house. And yet we seemed to acquiesce in humble silence, and no attempt was made to overthrow the specious sophistry of this frothy Orator. The Graces of language and eloquence, which so remarkably distinguish him, may charm the imagination; but never sink deep in the judgment. Their splendor at the first glance may dazzle our eyes, but steadily surveyed will vanish and disappear. Strip his arguments of their gaudy dress, divest them of their rhetorical elegance, and you will find that Truth is not the foundation of their superstructure, but Prejudice and Falshood——The learned author of the following treatise at last stood forth to vindicate the insulted dignity of his Alma Mater. He has thought proper to express his sentiments in the Latin tongue. His reasons for adopting this mode of conveying his ideas, are satisfactorily explained in his prefatorial advertisement. The Public is there informed that, in consequence of a Statute in the University, every Member of Convocation is obliged to deliver his opinions in that language. But, as unfortunately the major part of mankind are illiterate, the knowledge and instruction which this excellent piece of composition contains are

circumscribed

3

circumscribed to a very narrow circle; the extent of their influence is confined to the learned world alone. To obviate in some degree this disadvantage, was the only motive which prompted the Translator to undertake the present work. He leaves the merit of his performance to the candid decision of the Public. The utility of it will be readily allowed.—He will only add, in the words of an elegant writer, that the original is calculated “to animate a people renowned for
 “justice, humanity, and valor, yet, in many
 “instances, degenerate and corrupted; to warn
 “them of the dangers of luxury, treachery, and
 “bribery; to recall the glory of their ancestors
 “to their thoughts, and to inspire them with
 “resolution, vigor, and unanimity; to correct
 “abuses, to restore discipline, to revive and en-
 “force the generous sentiments of patriotism and
 “public spirit.”

To ———, Esq;

WHAT you write is wonderful indeed. You inform me that some great men have condemned the Address of the University of Oxford on the subject of the American Rebellion, which was voted in Convocation on the 26th of October, 1775. They no doubt expected to be consulted on this occasion, as they are desirous of engrossing the supreme direction of political affairs, though they are far from obtaining their wishes.

This not only raises my contempt, but my indignation. I am astonished at the matchless effrontery of these men, who, not content with claiming the privilege of throwing out the most virulent aspersions against any person whatever, would likewise dispossess others of the liberty of giving their opinions on matters that nearly concern the preservation of the state.

I cannot but admire also the ingenious artifices of these insidious men. They saw with the utmost grief and consternation the specious veil, that covered the deformity of modern patriotism, boldly removed by the hand and pen of a Clergyman, and they resolved to prevent for the future any Academician or Divine from entering into a discussion of political questions. They have for this

B

purpose

purpose insinuated that it is unworthy the sacred character of a Clergyman to wield a weapon, or to resent an injury. Secure, as they imagine, from a retaliation, they presume to attack, and shamefully to asperse the Clergy in their popular declamations.

But such at present is the perilous situation of our affairs, that, (to use the words of Demosthenes) *μορον ουχι φωνην αφειλ*, (*it will not admit of silence*) but requires the advice and opinion of every honest citizen.

If indeed the question in agitation were about bribery, plundering the Exchequer, about usury, or embezzling the public money, and many other crimes which are not uncommon in free and opulent cities, I should then be of opinion that silence would become us, and that it would be extremely improper to trouble the Court of Judicature appointed for the decision of litigious contentions, either with our letters, petitions, or remonstrances. But in those momentous transactions which immediately regard the dignity of the King, the Parliament, and the English people, silence and inactivity would be highly criminal.

But let us examine the calumnies of our defamers, and weigh them in the balance of reason. They inconsiderately affirm, that to interfere with matters of a civil nature, is entirely foreign to the customs and institutions of Academics. They add farther, still to exhibit us in a more ridiculous light, that it is not the province of people who are supported by the *donations of charity*, to give their opinions, and to engage in the contests and disputes of the Great.

I do not indeed wonder that a man, both by birth and education an entire stranger to the English customs, has advanced so rash and irrational a position ;

a position; but I am surprized that some Gentlemen of the Law, if there were any present, did not remind him of the singular honor and dignity affixed by our laws to that *Tenure* which goes under the denomination of *pure and free Charity*. Nor will this declaration of the English Law in its favor be deemed absurd, and repugnant to reason, if we consider that it encourages those duties, which promote the happiness of human nature, and propagates those useful arts, that are the boast and ornament of society. But the achievements of military valor have something in themselves so inhuman and atrocious, that, when placed in a conspicuous point of view, we cannot behold them without some degree of detestation and horror. That other *Tenure*, which is called *Soccage*, and which relates to agriculture, though commended for the many advantages that attend it, yet has never been esteemed honorable. The law constantly and uniformly inculcates this principle, that all Tenures originally proceed from royal munificence, and therefore are under a necessity of making a proper retribution for these advantages; it instructs us in the reverence due to Majesty, and teaches us to consider the King as the Father of his Country, and to look up to him as the source of the welfare of society. The same regulations are equally binding on the Colonies, which are indebted to the Charters alone for their political existence, and whose actions are therefore subject to the fundamental Laws of the British Empire.

The aim of our Founders in their munificence and liberality, was to encourage the progress of polite literature, religion and good morals, and to entrust them to our fostering care, that they might blossom and flourish to later ages. We

instill in the minds of youth a reverential awe for those who are placed in exalted stations: we teach them to obey the laws, to follow the dictates of justice and honesty in their intercourse with their fellow citizens; to promote the peace and prosperity of their country; to cultivate a sweetness of disposition; not to be dejected in misfortune, nor exulting in prosperity; to take no oath but what the law enjoins; not to follow the ensigns of faction, but to continue steady to the cause of virtue and her friends. This is the great system of education we adopt. Under the auspices of the sacred Gospel of Christ, we investigate the nature of the Laws of our Country, we make our youth sensible of the excellence of the English Constitution, and we teach them a due obedience to its salutary ordinances.

Let foreign Academies glory in the shameful practice of improving the confidence which is placed in them by the British youth, into insidious endeavours of perverting the manners of their country, and of inspiring them with contempt for the fundamental laws by which it is governed. Let them endeavour to enforce their maxims into those unexperienced minds by the subtle arts of persuasion, or the assuming authority of pedagogues. Far from adopting this unjustifiable plan, the only system to which we adhere, the only point in which we pride ourselves, is to send into the world none of the youth committed to our care, and who have made a proficiency in the arts and sciences for which we are so particularly eminent, tainted with such infamous prejudices. Here they imbibe the excellent precepts that no man is wiser than the laws, that none can wish for an opportunity of being emancipated from their authority, without deviating widely

widely from the rules of virtue, and losing the valuable privilege of being entitled to the advantages of civil rights.

Here Philosophy and Theology reciprocally join their assisting powers together, to point out to our ingenuous youth the characteristics that constitute the difference between justice and dishonesty, truth and falshood, liberty and licentiousness. Here we esteem it highly conducive to the prosperity of the state to invoke a propitious God by daily supplications. Here we peruse with sedulous attention the antient pages of the Grecian and Roman sages, and extract from them those excellent precepts of political prudence, which they have delivered to us with all the graces of elocution.

But lest our attention should be so engrossed by a constant application to ancient History, as to neglect those transactions that are nearer to our times, and are therefore more particularly interesting to us, King George the first has encouraged the study of modern History, by a munificence which does honor to Royalty. And to obviate the inconveniences that would arise from our being such strangers in our own country, as to be ignorant of the Laws of England, and the duties due to the King, our Country, and our fellow-citizens, Viner has founded a most beneficial institution, and Blackstone has completed the design.

No wonder then that our excellent mode of education should be viewed with admiration by foreigners, and extort the eulogiums even of the most prejudiced. A mode of education, by which every pious and affectionate parent must surely wish to have the studies of his children regulated,

If we listen to the insinuations of our shameless Defamer, the nature of our Education is better adapted to fit us for the inglorious solitude of a Monastic cell, than for the busy scenes of public life, and it never can make us such as he prides himself to be

Μυδνὶ τε Πάτρῃ' ἐμὴν ἀρετὴν τε ἐγγύω.

“Mighty in deeds and eloquent in words.” Anon.

But it is highly probable that these contumelious sarcasms flow not from the genuine sentiments of his heart, but that he employed them in an insidious and crafty manner to serve his own nefarious purposes, or to sooth the pride and malice of his adherents.

The Universities may justly boast of having instructed in every branch of useful learning, and adorned with every liberal accomplishment, some of the most exalted Characters, that have done honor to their country, and who have received the benefits of the charitable foundations in these Seminaries. A *Locke* and a *Talbot* grace the annals of Oxford. Cambridge glories in the names of a *Newton* and a *Walpole*. To these Oxford may with a pleasing recollection add a *Mansfield*, and Cambridge re-found the name of a *Cambden*; men who were instructed in those arts, and possessed of those qualifications, which are best calculated to strengthen and adorn the structure of the British Empire. Among those who have been on the foundation at Oxford may be reckoned the Earl of *Harburgb*; the Viscounts *Say* and *Stormont*; and the Lords *Craven* and *Trevor*.

I could enumerate a great number of men, distinguished for their titles and nobility, who have

have reaped inestimable advantages from the Universities, although they did not receive the emoluments of our charitable institutions; and who have made a conspicuous figure in the political world. The Cambridge men can enumerate the *Duke of Grafton*, the *Marquis of Rockingham*, the *Earl of Sandwich*, the *Earl of Hardwicke*, *Lord Weymouth*, *Lord Townshend*, &c. &c.

Oxford may reckon the *Dukes of Somerset*, of *Beaufort*, of *Leeds*, of *Queensbury*, of *Portland*, of *Northumberland*, and of *Montague*.

The *Earls of Huntingdon*, *Suffolk*, *Peterborough*, *Winchelsea*, *Shaftesbury*, *Coventry*, *Poulett*, *Oxford*, *Strafford*, *Dartmouth*, *Aylesford*, *Granville*, *Macclesfield*, *Warwick*, *Gower*, *Egremont*, *Guildford*, *Ilchester*, *Talbot*, *Northington*, *Radnor*, *Bathurst*, *Cork*, *Darnley*, *Shelburne*, *Abercorne*, &c.

The *Viscounts Wentworth* and *Dudley*.

The *Lords Abergavenny*, *Willoughby de Broke*, *Leigh*, *Masham*, *Romney*, *Godolphin*, *Chedworth*, *Sandys*, *Bruce*, *Archer*, *Lyttleton*, *Grosvenor*, *Scarsdale*, *North*, &c.

To these I should add *Earl Temple*, had not the smiles of fortune allured him in his earliest age from the bosom of *Alma Mater*, to employ those talents for which he is so eminently conspicuous in a foreign country, governed by different laws, and animated by different principles of policy. Nor should I pass in silence the *British Pericles*, on whom the frowns of that imperial enchantress, that dispenses her blessings indiscriminately to all her favorites, who are sometimes the most worthless and undeserving, while men of merit are groaning beneath the weight of her malignity, imposed the severe obligation of leaving for some time the secure application to civil institutions, in order to embrace the perilous,
though

though engaging pursuit of military achievements. The thunder of his voice amazed the British Parliament: the torrent of his irresistible eloquence bore down all opposition; the fire of his arguments dazzled the intellectual eye of subtle and speculative reason. Europe was struck with astonishment; France and Spain were forced to leave the field inglorious and dismembered: America was totally subdued in Germany, but in such a manner that it was enabled to lay the foundations of its encrease and of its future grandeur upon the ruins of Great-Britain. This magnanimous supporter of the British glory, this true and undaunted Patriot, this *Pericles*, I should by no means have left unnoticed, was I not apprehensive that he would reject the eulogiums due to his superior abilities, still mindful of that memorable night, when being at Oxford, some time after the extinction of that faction, he saw in his dream the spectres of Jacobites dreadfully stalking through the horrid silence of the night, in the streets paved with Jacobitism.

Both Universities have the satisfaction to have sent into the different spheres of exalted life many other great men, distinguished for their illustrious birth, for their wealth, and conspicuous for their education and for their principles. In these renowned Academies they have received the dictates of mature wisdom, they have drank deep of the fountain of pure eloquence, till their country, ever just to merit, and ready to crown the labors of her zealous subjects, has selected them to defend the interests, and to promote the welfare of her glorious progeny, in that great bulwark of the nation, that sanctuary of our laws, the Parliament of England. But it is by no means necessary to enumerate all those, who have regulated

gulated their conduct by the maxims of wisdom and the principles of justice, and by their counsels, actuated by the love of their country, and a noble emulation of whatever is generous and good, have raised the British Empire to that eminence of power and glory, which makes it revered by its allies, envied by its neighbours, and dreaded by its enemies.

And now, ye honorable Britons, your goodness and affability will, I make no doubt, readily permit an old man, the witness and admirer of your studies during your residence in the University, to conjure you by all the ties of nature, by all your hopes of fame and glory, by whatever has power to move your generous souls :

*Seu calidus sanguis, seu regni dira cupido,
Indomitâ cervice feros in devia traxit,
Indignos certè fraternal rumpere foedus;*

HOR.

Sat furiis odiisque datum——

*Ah, ne intestinis animos assuescite bellis,
Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires!*

VIRG.

If thirst of empire, and the blood inflam'd
Drive ye, like coursers, to the yoke untam'd,
Too good ye are, too excellent to prove
The broken union of fraternal love :

Francis's HOR.

Enough is giv'n to hate and fury.——

Embrace again, my sons, be foes no more,
Nor stain your country with her children's gore!

Dryden's VIRG.

That the violence of the American troubles
has been in a great measure owing to the ini-
C quitous

quitous conduct of the former Presidents, and of the American merchants, few persons will deny. A concurrence of obvious causes may have precipitated them into this flagitious enterprize: perhaps through ignorance or negligence they have given rise to this audacious insult, or else actuated by motives of avarice, perhaps of the most perfidious malignity, they have willingly entered into a confederacy to enrich themselves by the spoils of their bleeding country, and to rise to dignities by committing the wildest acts of cruelty and outrage, by means equally acrimonious, virulent, illicit, and unwarrantable. It is besides an incontestable truth that there has been no inconsiderable number of Englishmen, and even of those whom the preservation of their dignities and fortunes, and very hopes of their future safety might have induced to assume a very different character, who have clamored with a tumultuary rage, entered into dark cabals and seditious factions, fomented by envy, and maintained by the spirit of discord and rebellion, and at last have plunged their country into all the miseries of a civil war.

Since Heaven has denied their desires, they have had frequent recourse to the most infernal machinations, in order to obtain the means of effecting their sanguinary purposes. In this universal tumult and disorder, they flatter their vanity with the hopes of acquiring those advantages which they despaired of obtaining by the milder arts of honest industry, and assiduous application. From this source it is not very difficult to deduce that pestilential inundation which has overwhelmed our country and our people, and from which the American conspirators have increased their party, and strengthened their resolutions.

For,

For, if we but take a cursory view of the lives and fortunes of those, who have stood forth the champions of public liberty, we shall hence be able to assign the causes of the rise of civilized nations, and to deduce those principles of Jurisprudence, which have kept a proper equilibrium between the rights of the prince and subject, and at the same time maintained the superiority in the great system of the political world. While we cast our eyes into the annals of ancient history, as in a mirror which is best calculated to reflect a just idea of futurity, we shall lay it down as an infallible rule to which we shall adhere with the strictest regularity, to keep constantly in our view that inexhaustible source of practical knowledge, *Experience*; and to avoid as the most dangerous precipice the vain researches and the delirious systems of modern reasoners. And while we survey the different views and opposed interests of Kings, Patricians and Plebeians clashing together with the most dreadful ravages of fury and desolation, which always march in the train of civil discord, we shall endeavour to apply the most striking events to our present circumstances, and to draw such useful inferences as will occur from the comparison.

The leaders of every faction may easily carry on their operations in such a manner, as to enable them always to reap the greatest advantages from the most depressed circumstances of their adherents, even from the total ruin of the Community. But many have also been taught by a late and sad experience that, by deviating from the paths of justice and virtue, their endeavours to procure a real happiness to the public have not only been utterly frustrated, but that they have brought an inevitable ruin upon themselves. Of this we meet

frequent and striking instances in the works of Livy, Polybius, and Sallust, from the very foundation of the Roman Republic to the final destruction of the liberty of the people under the dictatorship of Julius Cæsar.

In Polybius we discern at the head of an American Congress a Matho and a Spendius, who from the lowest extraction have forced their way through a thousand artifices, and by the most plated cunning and dissimulation, to the highest honors; grasped the sceptre of universal jurisdiction; and made a deluded people tremble at their power. We can easily throw aside the thin disguise that veils the false rumors which they spread, and the fancied terrors with which they found means to awe the superstitious populace. We can readily give an account of their forged embassies, of their suborned messengers, ever ready to give a plausibility to the most insidious falsehoods, and to involve truth in impenetrable obscurity.

It is remarkable with what fire of expression the elegant author of the supplement to Livy addresses himself to those honorable gentlemen, who pretend to have an exclusive authority to defend the interests of Great Britain, and to have been constituted by some supernatural commission the tutelar divinities of their country.

“ There is a species of beings,” says he, “ who
 “ are ever thundering forth their zeal for their
 “ country, but in reality have only their own
 “ interests in view. Whilst their country is in so
 “ flourishing a condition, as to afford them a safe
 “ opportunity of amassing riches, and of rising
 “ to honors and dignities, they will surely profess
 “ the most disinterested love for her, and
 “ hold her dearer than their dearest possessions.

“ But

“ But no sooner does the scene put on a less
 “ vivid prospect, than they immediately cease to
 “ be warm advocates in a cause, from which they
 “ cannot derive a source of new treasures, or
 “ maintain their grandeur, without incurring the
 “ dangers with which the hand of dark conspiracy
 “ ever menaces true patriotism. Fearful of the
 “ aggrandizement of men of virtue and merit,
 “ they rather chuse to remove those who could
 “ support the cause of the public, than to suffer
 “ any one to obstruct their designs. While they
 “ think themselves able to maintain their equality,
 “ their envy is levelled in a more secret manner,
 “ they even appear to be under no apprehension
 “ of competitors. But when they find themselves
 “ losing ground, and left behind, they are quickly
 “ roused from their apparent lethargy, by think-
 “ ing themselves greatly injured in the advance-
 “ ment of others, who become possessed of those
 “ offices and emoluments, which they already
 “ engrossed in imagination. When they despair
 “ of attaining their ends by virtuous means, the
 “ only resource they have left is to employ the
 “ meanest calumny, and basely to traduce those
 “ whose virtue and innocence are all their crime.
 “ And thus the best of men are every where sur-
 “ rounded with secret or avowed enemies, and
 “ are never free from the snares of vice and
 “ corruption.”

It were an endless task to relate the various se-
 ditions and commotions which owe their rise to
 a set of subtle and enterprising men, who clothe
 their dark designs with zeal and enthusiastic fire
 in the cause of their country. Such were *Ap.*
Herdonius, *Ap. Claudius*, *M. Manlius*, *C. Ter. Varro*,
&c. At the head of these nobody will certainly
 refuse *Catiline* the most distinguished rank. The
 only

only aim of these, the ultimate point to which their operations tended, were to beset the multitude, to win them by fair words and flattering promises, to study their operations, to sound their biases, to bribe them by their passions, and to adapt their words and their actions, by an artful process, to the particular bent of the times. They made them believe that they were the substitutes of Heaven to bless their fellow-creatures, to alleviate their cares, to soften their sorrows, and to relieve their distresses: that they were born to heal each domestic evil, and to shed the balm of peace and over joy every family; to break the chains of slavery, and to restore men to their injured rights: to destroy every form of law, to set at liberty the most inveterate offenders, and to deal out a plenitude of uncontrouled freedom. They trampled on the authority of the magistrates; and if ever the weakness of human nature led these to commit the most inconsiderable offence, our new patriots immediately pursued them with all the rigor of detraction, and marked them as the common enemies of mankind. But they were not contented with such horrible defamations, they strained every nerve to excite the people to take up arms, and to involve their magistrates in universal destruction, as the avowed oppressors of liberty, and the murderers of the people. What wonder is it then, if these men so easily engrossed the offices of Prætors and Tribunes? Who can think it surprising that a discontented rabble, so effectually disposed to mutiny by such persuasive arguments, should give way to the most inveterate fury, and blindly vent their rage against their own benefactors? Is it strange to see them so desirous of innovations, and detesting the thought of debasing themselves to the condition

condition of cringing slaves, so far, as to pay the least honor, or to shew the least marks of civility to a superior? Do we not see continually those, who are reduced to poverty, overwhelmed with debts, who have not even the most distant hope of better times, seek to bury their wants in war, in rapine, and devastation? But Livy, Polybius, Sallust, and Cicero, will furnish us with ample accounts of the rise, the progress and the fall of civil conspiracies.

Alas! with the deepest concern must we shift the scene, and behold in England the seeds of similar contentions, which have been sown by the hands of pride and ambition, and cultivated by hate and obstinacy. May the great disposer of all events avert from us the bloody scenes of the Clarendon age, when men of all orders, having extinguished every spark of humanity, willing to raise their fortunes by the massacre of millions, forgetting what they owed to themselves, to their country, and to their posterity, sacrificed even the most endearing ties of nature to ambition, avarice, hatred, and to all the passions which degrade mankind.

In the present unhappy crisis, such is the inconsiderate fury of the Americans, that they seem to have set their whole fortunes at stake, and to have laid aside every consideration, human or divine. In order to wreak their vengeance on the mild Government of Great Britain by low scurrility, and bitter invectives, they have blindly submitted to the tyrannical domination of a few seditious persons, they have implicitly committed their lives, their fortunes, and their boasted liberty to the direction of their military chiefs, on whose nod depend their future tranquillity or their total extirpation. They have traduced in
the

the most dishonorable terms that malice and treachery can invent, they have pursued with the most inveterate hatred, and branded with glaring infamy those who had the misfortune of incurring their displeasure by being the loyal subjects of the best and mildest government in the universe. And yet, if we may give any credit to the historical monuments of foreign nations, we may safely pronounce them to be in a fair way of turning their weapons against themselves. The time may come, when, Britain having withdrawn her protecting arm, they will be exterminated by the insurrections of those slaves, whose treatment by these admirable supporters of public liberty, is a disgrace to human nature; or by the incursions and ravages of their Indian neighbours, once the peaceful lords of those extensive domains, which now groan under the unjustifiable avarice and usurpation of the Colonists. This will in some measure atone for the loss of General *Braddock*, and of his faithful followers who perished by his side, whom you basely deserted, seized with a sudden panic at the first onset of an enemy, who might have been repulsed, had you maintained your post with a persevering resistance.

And now you enjoy the complete possession of all your wishes. You may now range at large through the flowery paths that your imagination prompted you to pursue, by breaking every pious institution. Your long-expected golden age is at length arrived, when you become subject to no form of Government whatsoever. The right of life and death is now solely lodged in the hands of the multitude. You have no subsidies to discharge, in order to enable your Commonwealth to carry on the wars, or to apply them to some domestic purpose. You pay no regard, no homage
to

to those who are entrusted with the management of affairs, unless by the universal consent of an ignorant people, that supreme Lord, that fountain of all human power, or by the persuasion of crafty and insidious knaves, who are always ready to countenance the licentious caprice of the rabble.

You will learn, by a fatal experience, what you are to expect from the consequences of this revolution: You will learn the difference between a government founded upon the equitable principles of civil policy, and the tyrannical administration of a military aristocracy. You will see the superiority of the British government over those of Spain, of France, or even of Holland. Why may we not look upon *Washington* and *Lee* as the future avengers of the injuries which Great-Britain has received from her Colonies? Each of them may prove another *Cromwell*, the scourge of a national obstinacy, who will mark out the *little American Meeting* as the object of his contempt and indignation, with the same daring spirit, with which *Comwell* himself made the false Parliament of Westminster feel the effects of his oppressive authority.

Repentance will be then too late. It will be too late to curse the hour when your impious hands invading the sacred Palladium of the British Government, you demolished at one blow the bulwark of your liberties, and destroyed for ever all probability of your future safety.

But we have at this conjuncture a striking proof of the shameful arrogance of those *right honorable* traitors. Not satisfied with the havoc which they have made by a total subversion of the authority of Great Britain in her American settlements, they have risen to such an enormous height of
D presumption

presumption and of pride, that they have darted on the privileges of England, as their lawful prey, and endeavoured to involve the whole kingdom into an universal conflagration.

They have raised a violent outcry against the taxes, as if they were not levied solely for their use, either to defray the expences of war, or to be applied to the improvement or protection of the Provinces. Has not then Government the greatest right to expect a mutual contribution from the Americans? And yet so far are they from consenting to it, that they have openly refused a pecuniary assistance, and opposed by force of arms the lenient measures taken to persuade them into compliance. They have done more: loaded with enormous debts, they have paid their English creditors only with cavils and derision. They readily discharge their debts with the Spaniards, the French, and the Dutch; but so great is their complaisance to their Mother-country, that they generously condescend not to trouble the English with their due, but to incommode themselves so far as to be at the pains of applying it to their own use, in order to give their creditors a charitable opportunity of displaying that inestimable virtue, commonly called—Patience.

They have perceived by a near inspection into the nature of our constitution, that the interests of the English merchants are very intimately connected with those of the public, and that the prosperity of the nation depends in a great measure upon a flourishing commerce. Hence they have, by crafty and perfidious methods, so entangled the funds and credit of the English trade with the American coin, that, when the latter fails, the former must necessarily sink into immediate ruin.

Such

Such is the inconsiderate security of the Londoners, that they have tamely suffered those honorable partizans of American liberty to fill all the streets and public places in London with their mercenary creatures, to the detriment and utter expulsion of every loyal merchant, whose ambition is to avail himself of his rights, and to manage his affairs with unshaken integrity. By these means they have opened to themselves and to their adherents the way to all the civil offices, to which they fly, as to a common fund. They have even dared to intrude into the British Parliament, entered into all the public counsels, and openly resented the injury done to their superior abilities, in not presenting them to the sole management of universal administration. After all this, they have made themselves very busy in spreading the report that they were denied the rights of representation, by which they might be enabled to defend and to vindicate the privileges of the citizens of America.

But if we look into the conduct of the inhabitants of Bristol, and more particularly those of London, where the mischief originates, who are the more remiss on this occasion, that they ought to be the more strenuous defenders of their rights, we shall find matter for the greatest admiration. Is it not almost incredible, that liberal and polished citizens should be so infatuated, so dead to all sense of their own interest, as to suffer strangers and rivals to seize unmolested their dearest privileges, and to transfer them to distant climates, there to be employed to the greatest advantage against their former possessors.

Ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte Latrones.
Ut teipsum serves, non expergisceris? — HOR.

Rogues nightly rise, to murder men for pelf,
Will you not rouse you, to preserve yourself?

FRANCIS.

If the genius of a nation be once put into the hands of men of subtlety and experience, how admirably may we compare it to enchantment! While we are most clamorous in the defence of the name of liberty, we soon find that we grasped an empty shadow, and that we have lost the substance.

Mean while our great men are continually wrangling to preserve the secure possession of the public offices which they have arrogated.—They have poured out a torrent of sarcastic petulance against those who were raised to dignities by a superior merit. They have inflamed the public by irritating falsehoods and calumnies. They have boldly asserted that our liberties and fortunes will reach the summit of perfection; that from our very dissensions we shall derive a source of exhaustless felicity; that the ship of the British Empire shall safely arrive at the desired port, if by any means of right or wrong the helm is transferred from the proper pilot to their absolute direction.

They have professed the most loyal sentiments of attachment and obedience to his Majesty, who has far excelled every preceding Monarch of whatever age or country, in the mildness of his government, and in the administration of justice and equity. But when they found he was not to be moved by their entreaties, or intimidated by their menaces, to espouse their cause, they have endeavoured to subvert at once the authority of the King and Parliament, to demolish the structure of our laws, and to fix their liberties upon
a solid

a solid basis—the fury of a capricious and exasperated multitude.

They see the Americans endeavouring to snatch the reins of the British Empire from the hands of those, to whom they owe the means of their subsistence, their riches, their arts, and their liberty. This they not only suffer, but they inflame their spirits; they furnish them with the means of effecting their flagitious purposes; they glory in their cause.

Sometimes they assume an air of mild submission and compassionate sympathy, in order to enforce this maxim more deeply into the hearts of men: “That we should take lenient measures with our fellow-citizens, and be indulgent to our fellow-creatures.” They are continually censuring the conduct of the magistrates, for having, by this very lenity, suffered the Americans to acquire a considerable degree of strength, to take up arms under the most advantageous circumstances, and to reject with contempt and ridicule all propositions of an honorable accommodation with their Mother-country.

I cannot indeed wonder that strangers should be so ready to promote, and perpetrate any daring attempt against any persons whatever, that is unattended with impunity. Men of this stamp are apt to consider as their country every region, productive of advantages to themselves.

But I cannot, without the highest indignation, behold the Americans still imprudently admitted to a participation of the rights of Britons; men who have shewn themselves fully determined to annoy us as much as possible, who snatch with the utmost avidity every advantage arising from our calamities, and triumph with malignant joy over our ruins. If such is their enthusiastic and
furious

furious zeal for liberty and independence, let their wishes be gratified—Let them spread their sails and depart—Soon will the prosperous gales convey them to the wished-for shore—There let them follow nature for their guide, like the ferocious inhabitants of India and Arabia, range uncontrouled over their native plains, like fiery steeds that have shaken off the reins, and at last employ their murderous weapons to the destruction of each other!

When the Commonwealth was in imminent danger, there was a wise and judicious method, derived from the fountains of Roman Jurisprudence, formerly adopted. The Chief Magistrate was strictly enjoined to take particular care, "that the Commonwealth received no detriment." Far different is the practice of our modern Orators; they strenuously endeavour, by the meanest subterfuges of the Law, or rather of dabblers in the Law, to screen those people from the punishment allotted to their enormous crimes, who openly aim at the total subversion of the Legislature. They are suffered (shame on our ill-placed lenity!) they are suffered to claim the privileges of citizens, who have perfidiously acted in open violation to the Laws of their country, separated themselves from the rest of the people, and rushed on their country, as on their destined and lawful prey, with the most relentless fury.

The Rebellion of the year 1745 is still fresh in our memories. It was a dreadful Rebellion, and was justly the object of detestation to every honest man. For some time did it proceed, shaded with the veil of modesty, or rather of timidity. Many began to disbelieve its existence; the veracity of the Courtiers was called in question, and treated with contempt; and Conspiracy daily gained ground

ground by this universal incredulity. But soon after, when the storm of civil discord began to lower, Faction, grinning horribly a ghastly smile, upreared her head above the tempestuous billows, and strove to fix the softer name of Insurgents on the favorers of this infamous cause, who deserved to be stigmatized with the appellation of Traitors. The temple of Liberty was then erected by some vain and frothy Orators. Scandal and invectives were the foundations of it, the steady pillars of the superstructure, and its most beautiful decorations.

The same worn-out, thread-bare song, which was then so much in vogue, is now set to the same worn-out, thread-bare tune; and the burden of the song is still the same as it was then, "O spare the blood of Christians, spare the blood of fellow-citizens!"

The leaders of the present faction would have us imagine that the Americans alone are endued with prudence; that they alone are pious, industrious, and humble; that they alone possess the genuine spirit of protestantism; that they alone have the wisdom to know, and the fortitude to defend the rights of liberty; and that in short they alone are worthy to enjoy such an inestimable blessing.

Whether Administration is inclined to pacific measures, or resolves to prosecute the war with unremitting vigor, still do the envious and malevolent raise a furious opposition. Right or wrong, they care not, but consider things in the light which is most favorable to their inclinations. They are veering and inconstant as children, who now despise an object which before they ardently wished to attain, and now endeavour to procure what they seemed before to hold in utter contempt.

They

They pretended to lament the indignity the British arms had suffered in the loss of Falkland Island; they even excited the people to take, as they called it, a just revenge on their betrayers. Was the Island restored according to their wishes? Still were they discontented: now they think that no attention ought to have been paid to the loss of so insignificant a country, and that the trouble and expence of keeping it would considerably exceed its real value.

These very men have frequently in their speeches asserted the supremacy of England over the American Colonies, who have in reality contributed most to its subversion. Every revolution in the state has occasioned a revolution in their principles; and by the magic powers of oratory they have found means to reconcile things entirely inconsistent with each other.

The clamours of the Americans are an echo to the vociferations of these democratic leaders. Does a rational and unprejudiced person enumerate all the favors conferred with an unsparing hand on America, and preserved unmolested to them by the blood of Britons? They immediately answer with all the haughtiness of supercilious pride, that notwithstanding these favors, the British Laws can have no force in America. Do we call them ungrateful? They answer, that in this they imitate the example of the English, who first settled those Colonies merely for their own advantage, relieved their indigence, instructed them in every art, and thus furnished them with the means of becoming their rivals: that, though they have attacked the royal Garrisons, and made a trial of their strength in the open field with undaunted spirit and resolution, they have by no means violated the laws of gratitude, but only shaken

shaken off the intolerable yoke of slavery. This surely is the language of ruffians ! who artfully extenuate by soft and gentle words the atrociousness of their crimes, defy the authority of the legislature, and trust to their swords for the decision of every contest.

And You, ye Saltsburgians, ye Palatines, ye Moravians, and the rest of the German rabble, whom England received with maternal indulgence, when ye were banished from your native homes, oppressed with want and penury ; you, for whom she provided safe and happy habitations in America, do you thus repay the numberless favors conferred upon you by your generous Benefactors ?

Was it for this that England sent you yearly supplies from the Treasury, and often, very often shed the blood of her subjects to preserve your provinces from the attacks of your enemies, the French, the Spaniards, and the Indians ? to make your merchandize vendible in England, which was bought at a much lower rate by the rest of Europe. Was it for this the purses of individuals were liberally opened in annual contributions, which you begged under the mask of poverty for the encouragement of Arts, Literature, and Religion, the parent of Integrity, and inexhaustible source of Felicity ?

There was a memorable instance of this in the year 1762. An Embassy was deputed by two small indigent cities, Philadelphia and New-York, to make a collection of money in England for the advancement of learning. Their two Ambassadors were entertained by the Archbishops, the Bishops, both Universities, the Clergy, and others, in a most courteous and hospitable manner ; and they are said, both by the liberality of his Majesty and the English people in general, to

E

have

have collected above six thousand pounds. The Philadelphian, a Divine, is since returned to his country, and has testified his sentiments of gratitude to the English in a speech which he lately made, and which needs no comment. The other, a Physician of New-York, having obtained the honor of knighthood, thought proper not to revisit his country, but (which is a mighty instance of benevolence) now exercises his medical abilities in England.

In the year 1774 no less than 4400 *l.* were presented to North America by the society for the propagation of the Gospel. If then we make a computation of the money annually expended for that purpose ever since the foundation of that society in 1701, and add the whole sum together: If we likewise adopt the calculations of Doctor *Tucker*, and reckon how much money has been granted annually by Parliament to cultivate, adorn, and protect the American Colonies, to pay and maintain the British soldiers who defended them from the incursions of the French, the Spaniards, and the Indians; to alleviate the expenditures of the Americans in the civil and military departments; and the sums which the Treasury poured forth with unremitting profusion under the name of præmiums, to make their merchandize vendible in England: it will soon appear beyond a possibility of doubt, that from the munificence of the English are derived the streams of American opulence.

Nor must we here pass over in silence the great disadvantages that have accrued to the state, and the benefits the North Americans have reaped from a toleration of a daily migration of our men, and the exportation of our arts to America, which has so long been prevalent without any restriction, or prohibition; a proceeding of which
the

the historical annals of well-governed cities afford no example. The excuse generally alledged in exculpation of this permission is, that it is of little consequence in what country a man lives, or exercises his profession. All the Americans, it is said, are Englishmen; they are an industrious, ingenuous, affable, and hospitable people;

Tros Tyriusve fuit, nullo discrimine habetor.
Regem unum agnoscentes una lege tenentor.

"Tyrians and Trojans are the same to me."

Dryden's *VIRG.*

The same their Monarch, and their laws the same.

ANON.

These are certainly imposing, and specious arguments; but appeal to facts, and you will find them holding another language. To these arguments the English, with great propriety, reply,

En consulta patrum! leges en! juraque vobis!
Quid statis?—renuunt—atqui licet esse beatis
Æquato sub jure——

"Behold the laws, the customs, and the rights!

"What?—do you pause?—will you not then receive

"The various blessings which the laws can give."

ANON.

This is American faith, this is American gratitude! They far exceed our ideas of Punic perfidiousness, and ingratitude, and are a noble example to posterity of political prudence!

Long have these insidious practices prevailed; long have the seeds of Rebellion been sown in that fertile region; but, I know not how it happened, many did not foresee the hovering tempest, and many dissembled their knowledge of its approaches. Long have this iniquitous people

wreaked their insatiate malice on the friends of the British name in North America. To so high a pitch of insolence had they arrived, that it was in their opinion criminal to mention the English, or commiserate their calamitous situation. Every act of outrage and cruelty, every act of haughty despotism was committed, which even France or Spain would never have attempted to perpetrate. Surely it would be in the highest degree shameful and infamous to behold with indifference those crimes of the Americans, for which we would deem it honorable to chastise the French and Spaniards.

Our gracious Monarch therefore has now sufficiently extended his lenity, and his humanity to those audacious sons of Rebellion. With reluctance indeed has he undertaken this war ; but it was so necessary, that the glory transmitted to us as a sacred deposition by our ancestors, the safety of the present race and of posterity called aloud for a strenuous exertion of our power ; though it is not so formidable, as to make us dread the consequences. For with pleasure may his Majesty observe every rank of people ready to defend the insulted dignity of the Empire, and assert its supremacy.

But suppose Administration was so feeble, so imprudent as totally to disregard the glory of the Empire handed down to us by our ancestors. Suppose his Majesty should acquiesce in those dishonorable terms proposed by the Americans, yield up the ensigns of his power to the fury of these popular leaders, and glut them with the spoils of fallen Majesty : what scenes of confusion, of anarchy would then ensue ? Under the administration of these just, these honest patriots, the same torrent of abuse would then be profusely poured forth on the people, with which that pacific Prince, James the First, (though with no color
of

of justice) was so violently attacked, because he disregarded the necessitous condition of his own relation, when put in competition with the blood and treasure of his subjects, and resolved by no means to revenge the cause of the Elector Palatine at the expence of Britain.

But the first object of his Majesty's proceedings was solely to raise the drooping spirits of those Americans who were well affected to government, to relieve the oppressed, and restore the miserable sufferers to their lost possessions: and it was presumed that an opportunity of separating themselves from the society of the factious and turbulent would be readily embraced. Meantime our excellent and blameless orators, who eternally thunder forth their country's name, by a violent and contentious opposition cherish the hopes and expectations of the subtle rebels, and confirm their obstinate disposition; nay, even our suspension from hostilities, which flowed from motives of lenity and compassion, is improved into opportunities of preparing for war. Here a new field of invective and censure is opened. Behold, they exclaim, a war repugnant to the dictates of justice and humanity; the plan of its operations impolitical and absurd; a childish ostentation which can only raise the indignation of the enemy, while the most intrepid resolution and vigor were indispensably necessary to subjugate them.

And oh! that war had stopped her devastations here! The operations of war are dreadful and deplorable; and we ought perhaps to wish that Doctor Tucker's schemes had entirely prevailed, and the Americans were left alone to struggle with their fate, and support their calamities. There is indeed a long time, that this great man, whose comprehensive and enlarged understanding is cultivated and improved by old experience, has
minutely

minutely surveyed the narrow-spirited politics of many statesmen, who in the promotion of their interest, and fortune, neither consult the happiness of their friends, nor the weal of their country, and always mistrusted the real or specious services of America. He saw with fearful eyes the unsubstantial glory of that empire, which tottered under its own weight. He reprobated that impolitic ambition, which vainly hoped that war and violence would improve and extend the advantages of commerce. He easily distinguished the influence of commerce, and the purposes for which it was bestowed by God himself; not that some old and experienced trader should be aggrandized by the misfortunes of others, or grow rich by rapine and plunder, but to promote a just and friendly intercourse among mankind, to exercise the arts of industry, and breathe an honest emulation of excellence in the human mind; and that by such a social combination in the most opulent nations, a general felicity might be diffused among all ranks and classes of beings in the universe. This sentiment is highly becoming a christian, and not unworthy a real politician, that a happy and flourishing commerce can never exist, where wars depopulate and ravage. O fortunate old Man! None can employ the vacancies of business in more illustrious ease; thy wise and benevolent intentions are not to devote the periods of relaxation from theological studies to pleasure, to private emolument, to compliments and visits, but to whatever may advance the public welfare of thy fellow-citizens. Well-satisfied thy conscience would approve, and the good applaud, thou hast looked down, with steady fortitude and conscious superiority, on the taunting sarcasms of statesmen, the malevolence of enraged America, and each illiberal and ungenerous art.

But

But now the die of war is thrown—The Americans, animated with inflexible hatred, have had recourse to open violence, and, unrestrained by authority, have spread the flames of war and desolation through America. No wonder then if the best of Kings, his patience so long abused and illuded, should now exert every possible method to subdue those with the terrors of military execution, whom the more gentle and persuasive arguments of reason could not allure. Nor can he be justly taxed with cruelty, who having vainly tried every other expedient, at last applies the sword as the most efficacious remedy to these immedicable wounds.

It is not indeed the province of Academics to trace with anxious sedulity the most plausible warlike measures to vindicate the spurned and degraded authority of Great-Britain. Such topics are not adapted to the abilities of a doating Phormio, but are more properly objects of an Hannibal's contemplation. But yet there are some circumstances which flow from the fountain of plain common-sense, and strike the person, who investigates the subject, with irresistible conviction. If lenient measures be adopted, if the legislative authority, and the empire of Great-Britain be diminished and divided with America, we perhaps shall feel a momentary relief from the fears and anxieties which cloud our wonted tranquillity; but the danger will lurk in the veins of our country, and ambush in its vitals.

In this fatal and uncertain posture of affairs, their exalted situation is not to be envied who are at the head of administration. We must applaud their virtue and perseverance in the faithful discharge of their civil and military employments; for they are well-informed how they challenge and expose themselves to the virulence of malice and rancour!

rancour ! They are well-informed what storms of accusations and bitter invectives will follow each unfortunate event. For these defamers esteem it highly conducive to their reputation, if they watch and catch at the changeable disposition of accidents. If the severity of winter, or the rage of adverse storms compel the soldiers to return ; if they are swallowed up in the waves of the tempestuous ocean, or fall in ambush of the treacherous country, and unconquered perish ; if provisions be intercepted, and they have barely enough to contend with the piercing cold ; they welcome these disastrous tidings, and throw the blame on the councils and measures of the leading men. O detestable obstinacy ! which condemns every measure that is not planned by its own faction ! Or rather inhuman barbarity, well deserving to be branded with the appellation of parricide, which insults the woes of our afflicted country, and broods in triumph over her miseries.

“ A false accuser (my Countryman) is a monster, a dangerous monster, querulous and industrious in seeking pretences of complaint. As to the defeat, that accident in which you so exult ! (accursed wretch, who should rather mourn for it) look through my whole conduct, and ye shall find nothing there that brought down this calamity on my country. My adversary, even at the very time that he affects to ridicule my weakness, is so shameless as to require, that I in my single person should conquer all the powers of the Macedonian, and conquer them by words. What else could I command ? I had no power over the life of any one citizen, over the fortune of our soldiers, or the conduct of our armies, for which thou art so absurd as to call me to account. In every particular where a Minister is accountable, there let your
“ scrutiny

“ scrutiny be strict and severe. I never shall de-
 “ cline it. And what are the duties of a Mi-
 “ nister? To watch the first rise of incidents, to
 “ foresee, to forewarn his fellow-citizens. And
 “ this did I perform. To confine those evils
 “ within the narrowest bounds, which are natural
 “ and necessary to be countenanced in every state;
 “ to restrain the fatal influence of irresolution,
 “ supineness, prejudice, and animosity; and, on
 “ the other hand, to dispose the mind of man to
 “ concord and unanimity; to rouse them to a
 “ vigorous defence of their just rights; all this
 “ did I perform, nor can an instance be pro-
 “ duced where I proved deficient. As to the
 “ army I neither commanded nor directed it. I
 “ am not therefore accountable for any of its
 “ motions. Among all the various instances in
 “ which he has displayed his absurdity and ma-
 “ lice, that part of his harangue which contains
 “ his sentiments on fortune is not the least glar-
 “ ing. That a mortal should insult a fellow-
 “ mortal on account of his fortune, is, in my
 “ opinion, an absurdity the most extravagant.
 “ He, whose condition is most prosperous, whose
 “ fortune seems most favorable, knows not
 “ whether it is to remain unchanged, even for a
 “ day. How then can he mention this subject?
 “ How can he urge it against any man as his
 “ reproach? As to the fortune of this state I
 “ pronounce it good. As to that of individuals,
 “ such as all experience at this day, it is grie-
 “ vous and distressful. Look through all Greece,
 “ through all the Barbarian world; and where
 “ can we find the man, who doth not feel many
 “ calamities at this juncture? But this I take to
 “ be the happiness of our fortune as a state, that
 “ we have pursued such measures as are most
 “ honorable; that we have encountered difficul-
 “ ties;

“ ties; that events have always corresponded
 “ with our wishes. In this we have but shared
 “ the common lot which other mortals have
 “ equally experienced.”

This, and much more to the same purpose, Demosthenes objects to the defamers of his own age. Might not Lord *North*, with the same reason, and in the same strain of arguments, address those of modern days? I shall only add an expression of *Lyfander* to *Cyrus* (*Xenoph.* οἰκονομ.)

Δικαίως μοι δοκεῖς, ὦ Νόρδης, εὐδαιμον εἶναι· ἀγαθὸς γὰρ ὡν ἀπὲρ εὐδαιμονίας. You may justly be reckoned happy, who are both good and fortunate. Thou hast so tempered the prosperity of thy fortune, as never to forsake the station of virtue, not yielding to the soft sollicitations of pleasure, not daunted with threats, nor swelling with haughtiness and pride.

We ought to lament, if not commiserate, the situation of our most gracious King, who must necessarily, on such a gloomy prospect of affairs, feel the most poignant distractions of care and solicitude, as he wavers between pity and indignation, anxiety and hope. But he is still happy whose remedy is ever at hand, a purity of soul, and a disposition implicitly moulded to justice and clemency; who, in the dispensation of his laws, and the œconomy of his government, still entertains the pious idea that God is above him, the judge, the rewarder of probity, and the avenger of malice.

With respect to the University, our virulent Reviler has proposed an useful, and not absolutely unseasonable admonition, though he has endeavoured to give it force by a peculiar art of ridicule, and wantonly-pointed jocularities. “ You
 “ Students, mind your own business, betake
 “ yourselves to sacred worship, and say your
 “ prayers.” The Students undoubtedly move in
 their

their proper sphere of employment when they examine the veracity of new started opinions, either in Theology, Philosophy, or even in the Political System, and detect the fallacious arguments of subtle sophistical reasoners. Meantime they pay a spontaneous acknowledgement to the happy consequences of an humble, undiffembled piety. They discern the vast extent of its influence, and its intimate connection with the welfare of the King and his people. And indeed the following was the real nature of the case ;

The day before the sentiments of the University were published (which was the day appointed to commemorate the Inauguration of George the Third) we offered up our prayers to the throne of Heaven with solemnity and devotion ; we prayed that all the King's subjects might preserve their fidelity, their love, their obedience pure and immaculate ; that the conduct of each individual might be adapted to his rank and office ; that all the wild machinations of nefarious and factitious men might be rendered fruitless, their obstinacy unavailing, and their fury be asswaged ; that each in his respective state of dignity should receive due reverence and homage ; that authority might enforce the execution of the laws ; that Magistrates might display vigilance and attention, and all good men observe unanimity in their intercourse with each other ; that wisdom might be heard in the Senate, and martial courage might inspire our troops in the field ; and that (since they are the pillars that support the superstructure) the British Empire might flourish under the auspices of Piety and Justice, and gather a new increase of happiness and prosperity——What other construction then can be put upon our address, but that we took that opportunity of evincing in a solemn manner our sincere attachment to the interests

terests of our country, and testifying to the world that we had offered up the most earnest supplications for the welfare of the Kingdom. It was therefore freely voted by a crouded Convocation.

As to myself, I have ever disclaimed any connection with sects or parties, and never was concerned in political disputes, except at the time of the Rebellion in the year 1745, when the state of public affairs was dangerous and critical. And in those distressful times, all good men exercised their abilities, their counsels, and their endeavours to entinguish the dying embers of that Rebellion, lest the contagious pestilence should spread wider, and taint the morals of our ingenuous youth. I shall never repent, or be ashamed of having offered to the public my sentiments on the present important business, and having washed away the opprobrious insinuations of malevolent and ill-disposed persons; I, who have now for the space of more than five and forty years carefully watched over the morals and education of youth, and never absented myself from the duties of my station, even one term, but constantly discharged them to the utmost of my abilities. In this I have always been influenced by the sentiments of a grateful heart towards the University, love of my Country, and fidelity and reverence to the best of Kings.

—Sed manum de Tabulâ—

—Hic calamum litesque repono.

The pen I here resign, and here renounce the field.
Dryden's VIRG.



E. B. S. T. P. R. O.

F I N I S.